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new Store. Special office day, Saturday after-
noon of each week. Residence—Tulak St.

DR. GEO. P. JOHNSON,
Physician and Surgeon. Office on Main Street,
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ing of all kinds done on most reasonable terms.
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VOLUME XII.
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Coloring in Oil or Water Colors done to order.
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Goit & Richardson,
W. H. RICHARDSON
E. D. GOIT
The best quality of Sugar, Tea, Coffee,
Raisins, &c., &c.
Also a large stock of Crochery and
Glassware. Cash paid for butter and
eggs.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.
E. L. HUNTINGTON
Would inform his patrons and friends
that he has filled his
Drug Store,
ON MAIN STREET,
with a new and carefully selected stock
of
Drugs and Medicines.
TOILET and FANCY GOODS,
CHEMICAL and DYE STUFFS
of the best quality.

PAINTS,
OILS TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.,
Will be always on hand and offered at
the lowest market price.

PRESSCRIPTIONS
Carefully prepared.

I have a very fine assortment of
WATCHES,
CALL and EXAMINE MY STOCK.
Agent for Morton's Gold Pens, and
Lazarus & Morris' Perfected Spectacles.
E. L. HUNTINGTON,
Mexico, Nov. 6, 1872.

Singer
Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass Ware,
Plated Ware,
And Cutlery
CASH PAID FOR
Butter
AND
Eggs,
BY
Hoose & Cobb,
Dobson & Winchester,
DENTISTS,
Are prepared to do all work in their line prompt-
ly and Satisfactorily.
Office over Peck's dry Goods Store.
H. H. DOBSON, J. F. WINCHESTER,
Cyrus Whitney,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Neal Block, (East end of Lower Bridge), Owe-
go, N. Y. Special attention paid to
collections, Y. Special attention paid to
Adjustments of Titles, Conveyancing, Assign-
ments, Bankruptcy, Wills, Settlement of
Estate, Railroad, Commercial and Marine Law,
etc.

Furniture.
The Subscribers would cordially invite
the citizens of Mexico and vicinity to
examine their stock of furniture consist-
ing of
Parlor,
Dining-Room,
And Chamber Sets,
Marble Tables, Hat Racks,
Spring Beds, Upholstery Goods,
and Mattresses Couches.
In fact everything pertaining to this
branch of business will be kept constant-
ly on hand.

Furniture and Picture
Frames
MADE TO ORDER.
Also dealers in AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS, and MUSICAL IN-
STRUMENTS.
BARBER & SMITH.

UNDE TAKING,
We make a specialty of Burial Cases,
Coffins and all necessary outfit of fun-
eral first class Hearse. Fresh and elegant
stock of goods, moderate and reasonable
charges, experienced skill and long prac-
tice, a strict attention to our duties, we
respectfully solicit your patronage.
BARBER & SMITH,
2 doors south of the Post Office, Mexico.

The Attention
Of the
Farmers and Citizens
of Mexico and surrounding country
is respectfully invited to the follow-
ing
REASONS WHY
they should patronize the
Toronto Mills:
1st. Our facilities for doing OUS-
TOM WORK, expeditiously, and in
a manner warranted to give satisfac-
tion, are not surpassed by any Mills
in the County:
2nd. Skillful and experienced Mil-
lars, only are employed, and
customers will always find
them good natured
and ready to at-
tend to
orders.
3rd. You can
always have your
work done, promptly,
the same day you bring it,
thereby avoiding the inconveni-
ence of having to come a second time
Having
7 Run of Stone, and sufficient power to
crowd them,
We are never CLOGGED, and no
NO CUSTOM WORK has to be
left over NIGHT.
4th. By having separate runs of
stone for different kinds of grain,
we are enabled to give better satis-
faction than any Mill can, which
runs Wheat and Feed through the
same hopper.
5th. We have in operation two
first-class Corn Shellers, whereby you
can have your corn shelled quickly
and perfectly without extra charge.
6th. You can always get the
highest market price for all kinds of
grain at the Toronto Mills.
7th. You can buy Flour, Feed,
Shorts, Shipping, Screenings, and, in
fact, anything pertaining to our busi-
ness, in large or small quantities, at
or below Oswego prices.
8th. All our work is WARRANT-
ED.
AMOS C. THOMAS,
Proprietor

E. Rulison
Has just received
A Complete Stock
OF
Ladies' Goods!
Gents' Goods!
Childrens' Goods!
It will pay you
—TO—
Call and Examine
HIS
BIG STOCK
OF
Clothing!
CLOTHING MADE
TO ORDER IN
THE LATEST
STYLES.
Don't forget the place, Cooper's old
stand, Main street.
Mexico, Nov. 13, 1872.

Beautiful
YOUR
Homes!
Don't leave that old and soiled paper
on the walls any longer, but tear it off
and go to
STONE, ROBINSON & CO.,
And get some of their new and desirable
Patterns of Paper,
Bright and Cheerful.
We feel sure that you will find something there
that will please you, for they have a very large
stock to select from, embracing the different
qualities from a
Cheap Brown or Common pa-
per to a nice Satin or Gilt,
and Borders to Match.
Another thing worthy of your consideration,
paper bought of us we
Trim Free of Charge.
We also have a large stock of
Shades, both Paper and Oil, and
Shade Fixtures
Of different kinds, and Picture Cord and Tassels.
Also floor oil cloths from 8 to 2 yards wide.
Good patterns. Please call and examine our
stock before purchasing elsewhere.
STONE, ROBINSON & CO.,
Mexico, April 17, 1873.

Look Out
FOR THE
CARS!
When the Bell Rings. All
aboard for the
Railroad
Mills
If you want to get
Flour and Feed
of all kinds.
CUSTOM GRINDING
In all its branches done with dispatch,
and in a manner warranted to please.
Give me a call.
L. ROBBINS.
Mexico, Nov. 13, 1872. 50

DR. F. J. POMMIER,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
FRENCH ST., COLOSSE,
Oswego Co., N. Y.
Dr. Pommier is a skillful and experienced Sur-
geon, having been Surgeon in Louis Napoleon's
army in Italy, and also in Syria. Prompt atten-
tion given to all calls.
Colosse, Jan. 1, 1873.

OSWEGO CITY SAVINGS BANK, established in
1859. Office in Jefferson Block near the Post
Office. Open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and
on Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.—
Interest six per cent from the first of each month.
LUTHER WRIGHT, President.
H. L. DAVIS, Treasurer,
L. E. GOULDING, Secretary.

CARPETS.—The largest line of Carpets
ever offered in Mexico can be found at
BECKER BROS'

"No, Thank You, John."
I never said I loved you, John;
Why will you tease me, day by day,
And wax a weariness to think upon,
With always "do" and "pray?"
You know I never loved you, John;
No fault of mine made me your toast:
Why will you haunt me with a face as wan
As shows an hour-old ghost?
I dare say *Moe* or *Moll* would take
Pity upon you, if you'd ask;
And pray don't linger single for my sake,
Who can't perform that task.
"I have no heart?"—Perhaps I've not,
But then you're made to take my part:
That I don't give what I have not got:
Use your own common sense.
Let bygones be bygones:
Don't call me false, who owed not to be true,
I'd rather answer "No" to fifty Johns
Than answer "Yes" to you.
Let's mar our pleasant days no more—
Sorrow-birds of passage, days of youth:
Catch at to-day, forget the days before—
I'll wink at your untruth.
Let us strike hands as hearty friends—
No more, no less; and friendship's good.
Only don't keep in view ulterior ends,
And points not understood.
In open treaty. Rise above
Quibbles and shuffling, off and on;
Here's friendship for you if you like; but love—
No, thank you, John!
—Christiana Georgina Rossetti.

CHARITY BOSTON.
BY MISS EMMA N. DEBEE.
AUTHOR OF
"Margaret Chester," "Happy Light," and
"Ruth Hawthorne."
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1872, in the office of the Librarian of Con-
gress, at Washington.
CHAPTER XXX.
VAILS LIFTED.
It was hard to disconnect that hateful
business in which Mr. Cambol had ac-
cused Alick of being engaged and pro-
fanity, drunkenness and other sins of a
like debasing nature. But I had never
known Alick so much as I knew him to
be a hater of evil spirits; his tastes
were refined; he had a quick sense of
honor; when, then, could he be companion
in evil with such a man as Chris Cambol?
But on the other hand came the remem-
brance of the pain he had given our pa-
rents by such associations, and even the
encouraging words written when he was
a soldier, that he had ceased to have any-
thing to do with his old tempter, were
in harmony with what the woman had
said. So also was the story Jerry had
told; the mantle of secrecy was over
Alick's movements and now Mrs. Beach,
who knew everybody's affairs, believed
him guilty. It was impossible longer to
keep the old promise of perfect trust,
however painful it was to doubt. These
were sober thoughts that came when the
excitements of that cruel night had sub-
sided.
Mrs. Beach had hinted that I could do
something to save my brother. Some-
thing is a hard word to understand, a
secret to be treasured out, a treasure to
search for; in this case it was a key to
open the gate of heaven. What if I
should never be found? I could pray,
but Alick had been prayed for all his
life with better prayers than my lips
could utter, and praying did not seem
doing. I could talk with him, but what
words of mine could avail to lift him up
when the instructions and daily living of
father and mother, and all the sweet in-
fluences of our home had failed to keep
him upright. If he had thus gone wrong
it was no fault of theirs. But that I was
blameless could not be so readily as-
serted, for I remembered with shame and
agony that he had once rightfully accus-
ed me of mercenary motives in the most sa-
cred of relations, and claimed therefore
that he was equal and even superior to
me in point of rectitude. That I had re-
pent as was nothing, for no sin of ours
waited to see whether we would repent be-
fore going forth upon our evil errand—it
happened and all the same whatever
we may feel afterwards. And if I had
failed in after duty and helped him on
in the wrong way, there was the greater
call for putting forth all my strength to
bring him again into the right way—
there was nothing I would not do to save
him. Even death would be welcome were
such a sacrifice required, and I prayed to
be shown some great self-sacrificing
whereby to prove my love and win him
back to truth. When that should be re-
vealed I could sing again, but without it
I was useless, wicked to attempt to be
happy. After all I did not see how
much pride had to do with this—that
the sin itself was not so much hated as
the disgrace it was to bring, and the pain
it would give my parents and Graceie.
While the question as to the best
course to be pursued remained unanswer-
ed Mrs. Beach washed the quilt and suc-
ceeded in getting it back into its old
place in our house without discovery.
Mother had asked me no farther with re-
gard to our errand that night, and the
time for the fearful revelation seemed
again to be postponed. In view of this
I would go to Alick, tell what I knew
and urge him by everything he held
dear to abandon this guilty course while
yet his friends believed him innocent.
But on the day the resolution was form-
ed he suddenly left town on business.
The time appointed for his absence was
three days, the fourth drew near its close
and he had not come. That evening
Henry came in somewhat hurriedly and
took me aside.
"Alick is at Barnard's saloon, either
sick or intoxicated, and has been there
all day. They have put him in a back
room and are keeping it still."
"It must be some one else, Henry. Alick
never drinks, and if he came to town he
would come directly home."
Yet I believed his story.
"So I said, but John Sullivan told me,
and he could not easily make so great a
mistake. The door was left open minute
and he saw him plainly. Shall I tell
mother?"
"No, Henry, no; you and I must man-
age to get him home in some way. We'll
go immediately and see what can be
done."
"I don't know what we can do. I have
been there alone but they refused to ad-
mit me to the room, and denied that such
a person was in the building. Then I
went to the shop to tell father, but he was
rather glad not to find him, for how could
I tell him such news?"
There were tears in Henry's eyes and
his lips quivered.
It was evident we must secure the aid
of some wise man, but to whom could we
go? Of all my acquaintances there was
only one whom I could trust perfectly to
keep the secret sacred as his own, and to
guide us with kind, discreet counsel—on-
ly one who would not despise Alick in
his heart while aiding us.
"We will get Robert to go with us,"
he will know just what to do," I said,
and hastily throwing on my hat and
shawl and telling mother that we were
going out for a walk (the summer night
was not yet dark), I hurried Henry away
to Mrs. Summerland's.
Robert answered our knock; his moth-
er was not in the room.
"Miss Boston?" he said in questioning
surprise, perceiving my agitation.
Forgetful of myself I clasped his arms.
"We are in trouble—may we confide in
you, will you help us?"
My face was raised to his imploringly
and he looked down into it with earnest
questioning until it dropped, and my
hands fell from his arms.
"Will you indeed confide in me? I in-
deed let me help you? I would gladly
bear all your burdens."
My heart gave a great throb of joy in
the midst of its misery. "If I had not
trusted you I could not have come. Our
need is great, Henry, tell him."
It was a short story, but before it was
finished Robert's hat was in his hand.
"Do you prefer to go? We can do
"I must go."
He did not object but gave me the
arm that had not been wounded and we
hurried away to the place in silence.
This was by no means a first-class sal-
oon for a village, but it kept up a shab-
by mimicry of gentility and called itself
respectable. Robert, leaving me on the
outside in charge of Henry, went in and
after a long, stern talk with the keeper
succeeded in gaining admission for us
from the street into the room where
Alick was lying. It was a large apart-
ment, the end we were in being separ-
ated from the remainder by a cambic cur-
tain through which could be dimly seen
tables with men around them of whose
employment the sounds heard left no
doubt. All the light came through and
above the curtain, but it revealed the ob-
ject of our search lying upon a cushioned
sofa with a pillow under his head. He
looked no more of our entrance and was
apparently unconscious of everything.
Robert bent over him.
"Is intoxication?" I asked, trembling
lest an affirmative answer should come.
"No; he is under the influence of
some drug—the proprietor has owned as
much, but claims not to have had any-
thing to do with it."
"Thank God, oh I thank God," I said
"if this is not Alick's fault!"
"I do not say his blameless, but you
may be assured that his lying thus is
the work of another."
A terrible fear seized me. "He is not
dying—they have not tried to poison
him?"
"No; he was only too shrewd, and they
administered something to make his
brain less active. It was too much, but
he is in no danger, I think."
Then I understood it all—he had been
gaming again. There was not the shadow
of a doubt now. Robert and Henry had
some conversation in a tone too low
for me to understand, and Henry went
out. Then the former turned to the
window and looked out into the night,
while I knelt by the side of Alick, kissed
softly his lips, clasped his temples and
hands, and bathed them with my tears.
Robert did not return to me until a wag-
on drove to the door at which we had
entered.
"We are ready to take him away—shall
I drive to your house or to ours? I could
your mother and Graceie bear it?"
"No, it would kill them. Please take
him to your home to stay until they can
be prepared."
"He shall go there—mother will want
it so."
Two men came to help. The wagon
was long and easy, and they made me a
seat in one end and laid Alick on the bot-
tom with his head in my lap. Robert
drove slowly, and one of the men went
with us to aid in getting brother into the
house, while Henry ran on in advance to
tell Mrs. Summerland. It was so dark
that the few people in the street could
not see who we were or discover that
anything unusual was taking place, a
fact which I regarded as an especial
providential kindness.
The ride produced no change in Alick;
they laid him on a broad lounge in the
middle of the room, and dear Mrs. Sum-
merland at once set about applying re-
storatives. Henry returned with the
wagon and then went home to tell moth-
er that I would spend the night with
Mrs. Summerland.
"Tell her, too," I said, remembering
her anxiety and Graceie's, "that we have
heard from Alick, and that he will prob-
ably be at home to-morrow."
"Do you object to having Dr. Brown-
ing see your brother?" Robert asked.
"Only that it would be showing to an-
other what I would gladly cover from
all eyes."
He took my hand to assure me of his
sympathy. "I am sorry that it cannot be
entirely covered, but I think Dr. Brown-
ing is safe, and our knowledge of such
cases is too limited to allow me to feel at
rest without medical advice."
"I abide by your judgment, and when
his life is saved, if you can, oh, teach me
what to do to save me from this sin!"
"I wish I could. All I can do for you
shall be done. I believe he will be saved.
He is too noble to spend his life thus."
I thanked Robert, but shook my head
sadly. He went out, returning with the
doctor who said, after an examination
that the danger was over. The sleep
was nearly natural now, and conscious-
ness would soon return. He left some
medicine, and after he was gone Mrs.
Summerland went to get a little sleep,
while her son and I waited and watched
in silence. By and by Robert came to
my side again.
"I gave you a letter a long time ago.
Do you remember its contents?"
"I do."
"My hope and love are the same now.
I have hesitated whether I ought to tell
you this tonight, but your trouble is my
trouble, and I should like to help you
bear it. May I?"
The answer need not be given—we un-
derstood each other at last.
After a while Mrs. Summerland came
out to see if there was any change, and
found that in us who were awake. Robert
told her and she seemed very glad and
kissed me and called me her own dear
daughter. Her anxiety for her "boy"
was gone—I would make him happy, she
believed and I need have no doubt of the
love that had waited for me so long.
Suddenly Alick opened his eyes upon
us.
"Where am I? how came I here? I
where is Graceie? He tried to rise but
fell back. "Have I been sick?"
"Not long," I replied, "but you are
weak now; when you have become a
little stronger we will tell you all."
"But why am I not at home?"
"Would you be willing to be carried
home insensible to Graceie and mother
from a drinking saloon?"
He did not answer a word but his face
grew very pale.
And very soon great tears forced their
way from under his closed eyelids.
"I should like to sit in a chair," he said
after a little.
We helped him up and made him
comfortable in the old cushioned rock-
ing chair; Mrs. Summerland brought him
tea and toast of which he ate a trifle, and
then urged by Robert, his mother and I
went to bed in her room.
I could not sleep much both for sorrow
and joy, and for a long time the sound
of an earnest conversation carried on by
the two men came to my ears but not a
word could be distinguished. It gave
me strong hope. It was sweet to leave
him under Robert's care and influence—
my Robert—the wisest, strongest, truest
man in all the world! How great was
the happiness that had dawned upon me
out of this dark night! How I felt myself
the most highly favored among women,
and wondered that I should be so! It
was impossible longer to look upon life
as a serene, beautiful continuance—it
must have cure and griefs as well as joys
but what could I not bear with one so
loving, patient and courageous to help
me?<

MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

News of the Week.

The State Legislature, adjourned since die at four o'clock Friday Morning. The Post Office Department has suspended the printing of postal cards; the card board not being according to contract.

The observance of Decoration day was more general than in former years. In most of the cities the ceremonies were imposing, the decoration at the National cemetery at Arlington far surpassing previous years.

Robert Bonner has ordered an expensive monument for Fanny Fern. The pedestal will be surmounted by a Roman cross beautifully enriched with fern leaves.

The French Assembly has voted to rebuild the column of Vendome and adjourned until June 5.

The *Nova Free Press*, Vienna, contributes curiously to the exhibition, its tribute being a huge glass-house—a crystal newspaper place—by which visitors are able to make every step in the working off of the evening edition.

The Presbyterian General Assembly convened at Philadelphia on Friday. Two delegates from the United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland presented credentials. Forty-five presbyteries are represented. A resolution was unanimously adopted, asking the Constitutional Convention to recognize the existence of a Supreme Being in the new constitution.

It is stated that Mr. Beecher and his friends have determined to take definite action in the matter of the Bowen-Tilton-Beecher scandal and that at a meeting of the deacons of Plymouth Church, on Friday evening, it was resolved to bow down at once with an investigation. Mr. Bowen is said to be in Indianapolis.

On the morning of Friday Boston was visited by another disastrous fire. The fire was first discovered at 8:30 in the upper part of the furniture warehouse of Haley, Moore & Co., No. 411 Washington street, and before it was got under control, 12:15 p. m., burned several blocks on both sides of Washington street, the Globe theatre, International Hotel, Chickering piano warehouses and several stores on Boylston and Essex streets, the Beach Street Church was on fire and considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, of which \$445,000 is buildings.

General Davis has returned to Boyle's camp from an unsuccessful scout after Captain Jack, in company with Bogus Charley and other Surrendered Modocs. On Saturday, Bogus Charley and other Modocs went on an independent scout after Captain Jack.

Dispatches from Kansas on Friday state that the freshets of Kansas are constantly assuming new features, and increasing in proportions and importance. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has not been running any trains on its Northern Division since last Sunday, and the prospects are uncertain. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad have twice commenced running trains, but are to-day blocked five miles west of this place by new and damaging freshets. Reports from the vicinity of the junction of the Cottonwood and Neosho Rivers are to the effect that the country there is submerged to some extent, and that running is rendered impossible. Much loss is being sustained by the companies by private individuals, and by the State.

Two thousand one hundred and sixty-three bills were introduced in the Legislature last winter, 1,457 in the House, 697 in the Senate; 779 House bills, and 456 Senate bills passed. Of 219 New York city bills, 76 were introduced in the House and 143 in the Senate, and 130 passed. Six hundred and forty-seven bills were signed by the Governor, and 230 await signature. This is about the same showing as last year.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has published a card relieving Theodore Tilton of all responsibility for the charges made against him.

A report presented to the United Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in Philadelphia, shows that one-ninth of the Presbyterian congregations are without houses of worship.

The friends of Mr. Seward in New York, propose erecting a monument in Central Park to his honor. Two hundred and fifty of them have subscribed a hundred dollars each, making an aggregate of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose.

Hiram Sibley has increased his endowment to Cornell University \$30,000, making a total of \$90,000. Herbert Smith, of Manlius, has presented the university with an entomological cabinet of 25,000 specimens. The university has received many other valuable gifts. The donors say the gifts are made as an expression of confidence in Mr. Cornell, and were inspired by the charges made against him by Assemblyman McGuire.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, has been appointed minister to Japan.

Chicago was visited by a \$200,000 fire on Monday.

The decrease in the public debt for the month May is \$3,525,282.

Cholera has appeared in Western Prussia, having been communicated from Russian Poland.

Several incendiary fires have lately occurred in the village of Amsterdam, Montgomery county. The fires are supposed to have been set by persons refused licenses to sell liquor and who have threatened to burn the place.

General Sherman thinks the effect of the Modoc surrender upon all the tribes in Oregon, Idaho and north western Territories will be to compel them, through fear, to keep the peace. He doubts whether the capture will terrify the warlike Sioux into submission, and thinks the Modocs will be surrendered to the civil authorities in accordance with the precedent in the case of Sautanta in Texas.

The steamship *Drummond Castle*, while on a voyage from Hankow to New York city, went ashore on Chusan Island off the east coast of China, and became a total wreck. Thirty persons were drowned.

The only scientific, rational and successful mode of treating Catarrh in the head that has been devised, consists in applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper chamber of the nose) and taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as Constitutional treatment. To this thorough course of treatment the disease yields as surely as fire is extinguished by water. The Douche and two medicines for \$2, by all agents.

Captain Jack Surrenders.

APPLETON'S HOUSE, Clear Lake, June 1—3:30 p. m.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused this camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last courier. Generals Davis and Wheaton, and other officers, and all the men rushed from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain north of the house, came a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators scattered about the premises. "Captain Jack is captured," shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry. He had returned from a scout of twenty-three hours. Three miles above the mouth of Willow creek at half past ten o'clock this morning the Warm Spring scouts struck a trail, and after a brief search the Modocs were discovered. Colonel Perry surrounded them. His men were bound to fight when a Modoc came out from the rocks with a white flag. He met a Warm Spring Indian and said Captain Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Captain Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment and then, as if giving up all hope, came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Immediately two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children joined him in the surrender. Capt. Jack is about forty years old. He is five feet, eight inches high and compactly built. He has a large and well formed face, full of individuality. Though dressed in old clothes he looks very much a chief. He does not speak to any one. The Modocs are grouped in the field near the house and surrounded by a guard. Spectators peer into Capt. Jack's face with eager interest, but he looks them not. He is as still as a statue.

Incendiarism.

The National Board of Underwriters at their late meeting in the City of New York, resolved to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the detection, conviction and punishment of parties engaged in the nefarious business of incendiarism and arson. The Executive Committee of that Board at their meeting on the 14th inst., carried out the resolution and opened the subscription.

We hail this movement as a step in the right direction, and commend the action as one not only likely to benefit Underwriters, but also to protect the public from wholesale loss. This action is the more important when it is remembered that the experience of the large companies transacting the business of fire insurance in the United States shows that the proportion of loss to be attributed to the above causes is not less than 33 per cent. of the whole, or a loss to the country of at least twenty-five millions of dollars per annum.

Horrible Tragedy.

NEW YORK, June 3.—NOON.—At 6:45 this morning, Frank H. Walworth, aged 19 years, shot and killed his father, Mansfield T. Walworth, in the Stratford House in this city. The deceased was an author and boarded at the Stratford House. He did not live with his family, and the cause of the tragedy. Young Walworth who lives at Saratoga, directly after the shooting, went to the 29th precinct police station and surrendered himself. Mr. and Mrs. Walworth separated some years ago, since when Walworth has written, her insulting and threatening letters, this coming to the knowledge of Frank was the immediate cause of the murder. The affair caused great excitement in Saratoga.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's parents in this village, on the evening of May 31, 1873, by Rev. James Vincent, Mr. Henry P. Davis to Miss Eliza A. Knight, all of Mexico. The married couple desire it to be understood, that in deference to the wishes of the parents of the bride, and to the opinion of respected citizens of Mexico, their marriage is thus solemnized, in order that a certificate of the same may be obtained.

MEXICO MARKETS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES PAID FOR FARMERS' PRODUCE, ETC., IN THIS MARKET:

Flour (retail) \$5.75, red \$9.75, white \$11.25	Meat, (retail) \$5.00	Corn, (retail) 65	Oats, 35	Butter, 25	Loose Butter, 18	Cheese, 15	Lard, 10	Eggs, 10	Beef, 10	Pork, 10	Mutton, 10	Pork, 10	Apples, 10	Ham, 10	Dried Poultry, 10	Potatoes, 10
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The Most Wonderful Discovery OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. HOWES' Arabian Milk-Cure, FOR CONSUMPTION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS (The only medicine of the kind in the world). A substitute for COD LIVER OIL. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Also, DR. S. D. HOWES' Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLOOD. It is purely Vegetable, cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it clean square up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. Cures Scrofulous diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation and regulates the Bowels. For General Debility, Lost Vitality and Broken Down Constitution. "I Challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. EVERY BOTTLE IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. Price \$1 per bottle. Six Bottles, \$5. Sold by E. L. Huntington, sole agent for Mexico.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, 10 State Street, Boston, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are Agents for the Mexico Independent in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

At Cost.—In order to make room for other goods, I shall close out my entire stock of Boots and Shoes at cost, and no haggling. E. H. WADSWORTH, Empire Block, Mexico.

CARPETS.—The largest line of Carpets ever offered in Mexico can be found at BECKER BROS.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.

1873/Summer Arrangements. 1873.

On and after Monday, May 26th, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, (Sundays excepted):

Leave Mexico	Arrive at Watertown	Leave Watertown	Arrive at Ogdensburg
11:45 a. m.	12:25 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	2:10 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	3:25 p. m.
3:15 p. m.	3:55 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:40 p. m.	6:15 p. m.	6:55 p. m.
6:45 p. m.	7:25 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:40 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	10:10 p. m.	10:45 p. m.	11:25 p. m.

Syracuse Northern Railroad.

GOING NORTH—LEAVE

Station	Time
Syracuse	4:40
Central Square	5:22
Malta	5:50
Hastings	6:20
Parish	6:50
Colosse	7:20
Union Square	7:50
Holmesville	8:20
Palmyra	8:50
Sandy Creek	9:20

GOING SOUTH—LEAVE

Station	Time
Sandy Creek	5:20
Palmyra	5:50
Holmesville	6:20
Union Square	6:50
Colosse	7:20
Parish	7:50
Hastings	8:20
Malta	8:50
Central Square	9:20
Syracuse	9:50

1873. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Oswego to Sidney Plains and Walton, New Berlin, Delhi and Auburn, branches.—Shortest and most direct route to Oneida, Utica, Saratoga, Albany, Troy, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other points East and South.—Lines of Telegraph to all Stations for Railroad and Public Service.—The only line in the State running all 12 wheeled Coaches.

Commencing Monday, May 26, '72.

Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

RUNNING SOUTH—LEAVE OSWEGO.

6:00 A. M.—Fulton 8:15 A. M.; Oneida 9:30 A. M.; Central Square 9:45 A. M.; Oneida 10:00 A. M.; Nor. 10:15 A. M.; Oswego 10:30 A. M.; arrive Sidney Plains 7:30 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

4:45 A. M.—Fulton 6:15; Oneida 7:15; Smith's Bay 8:24 P. M.; Norwich 9:30 P. M.; Albany 10:45 P. M.; Albany 11:10 A. M.; Albany 11:40 A. M.; Albany 12:10 P. M.; Albany 12:40 P. M.; Albany 1:10 P. M.; Albany 1:40 P. M.; Albany 2:10 P. M.; Albany 2:40 P. M.; Albany 3:10 P. M.; Albany 3:40 P. M.; Albany 4:10 P. M.; Albany 4:40 P. M.; Albany 5:10 P. M.; Albany 5:40 P. M.; Albany 6:10 P. M.; Albany 6:40 P. M.; Albany 7:10 P. M.; Albany 7:40 P. M.; Albany 8:10 P. M.; Albany 8:40 P. M.; Albany 9:10 P. M.; Albany 9:40 P. M.; Albany 10:10 P. M.; Albany 10:40 P. M.; Albany 11:10 P. M.; Albany 11:40 P. M.; Albany 12:10 P. M.; Albany 12:40 P. M.; Albany 1:10 P. M.; Albany 1:40 P. M.; Albany 2:10 P. M.; Albany 2:40 P. M.; Albany 3:10 P. M.; Albany 3:40 P. M.; Albany 4:10 P. M.; Albany 4:40 P. M.; Albany 5:10 P. M.; Albany 5:40 P. M.; Albany 6:10 P. M.; Albany 6:40 P. M.; Albany 7:10 P. M.; Albany 7:40 P. M.; Albany 8:10 P. M.; Albany 8:40 P. M.; Albany 9:10 P. M.; Albany 9:40 P. 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HOME AND COUNTRY.

Notice to Subscribers.

The dates printed at the right of Subscribers' names in the address on the margin of the Independent show the time to which their subscription has been paid, but do not include the paper of that date.

Decoration Day in Mexico.

For the public decoration of the graves of dead soldiers the weather of Friday was in every way propitious. The dust had been laid by rain the preceding night, the low temperature was favorable for marching, while the sunbeams fell deliciously warm and bright upon the multitude gathered to witness and assist in the ceremonies.

The procession headed by Major Hall, Marshal of the day, and consisting of bands, veterans, military companies, flower wagon, &c., formed on Church St., and marched in the middle of the street, while the walks on either side were lined with people going in the same direction and on the same errand of gratitude.

After marching to the sound of martial music among the graves of our beautiful cemetery and depositing floral offerings on the mounds under which they sleep whose devotion and sacrifice it was set apart to commemorate, the people gathered on the west side of the grounds and sitting, or standing on the sunny slope, listened to the address and other exercises. The order was as follows:—1st, Singing; 2d, Prayer by Rev. Geo. H. Watson; 3d, Singing; 4th, Reading a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians by Rev. Mr. Hewitt; 5th, Singing; 6th, Address by the Hon. W. H. Kenyon, of Oswego.

Mr. Kenyon said his theme was one that had called forth the eloquence of all times; war was common, and danger to country had never failed to awaken the energies of the patriot. The growth of nations, the good of society had been promoted by war; therein Greek democracy had its origin. He reviewed briefly the history of the United States in the rebellion, and the present position of our country under monarchy; our army demonstrated the truth that love of liberty is mightier than love of conquest. Vividly the speaker portrayed the life of the soldier, his privations and sufferings. Not only did the volunteer have much to endure—death came also—the track of our army was strewn with the bodies of half a million slain. The evil man leaves no monument, he who devotes himself to the good of others has the thought that though his body perish he will still live on earth in what he has done. Did the young soldier, lying down to die so early for his country, fall? No; his death was a glorious consummation of his work. The lives of such were infused into the republic, and in it they still exist.

Mr. Kenyon spoke with distinctness and energy; his voice and manner were pleasing, the address eloquent. At its close G. G. French, Esq., moved a vote of thanks, and that we are proud to claim the speaker as one of our own town who will vote was carried by a hearty "aye."

Mr. Kenyon is a native of Mexico, was a student in our Academy, went to the army where he faithfully served, and we understand refusing office in his company, came home wounded, studied law in the office of G. G. French, Esq., and has since to his present position over difficulties that to many would have seemed insurmountable. Of unimpeachable integrity, unswerving perseverance and talents of a high order, we look for him to accomplish much in the future.

Singing followed the address, and of this we ought especially to speak. The choir was entirely of male voices, and consisted of Mr. Miller, Dr. Becker, Messrs. S. Ovi, J. C. Taylor, Geo. Stone and Willie Ballou. The pieces, sad, patriotic, beautifully appropriate, were distinctly and finely rendered, so that we think few could have failed to hear and enjoy them while, the sound of the organ on which Miss Ella Miller played the accompaniments was so faint as scarcely to be perceived, the instrument being too light for the organ. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. L. Muzzy. The band discoursed sweet music, the procession reformed and the multitude of people went back to their homes with their patriotism revived, their memories of their father's service renewed, and we know.

ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. E. E. Menter, a prominent, energetic business man of this village, died on Tuesday evening. He had been a great sufferer for many months, and his death had been hourly expected for a long time. His family and friends have the sympathy of the entire community.

NOTICE.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All persons are hereby forbidden selling to or trusting my wife, Laura Ann Parsons, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. She is not authorized to act as my agent in any respect. Dated at Palermo, May 31, 1873. DAVID PARSONS, JR.

LICENSES GRANTED.—On the first of May our village board granted licenses to E. Huntington, Druggist, J. Vickerman of Empire Hotel, and Clodrigde of Park Hotel. On Monday the town board gave license to Seymour Worden of Texas. On Monday evening the village board granted licenses to J. C. Taylor, Druggist and C. S. Mayo of Mexico Hotel.

An insane man belonging in the county came to town with the show on Sunday, and an attempt to capture him of all sorts of people. He armed himself with a fork, and so he implement for a while kept his pursuers at bay like a Modoc. An attempt to take refuge in the house of J. C. Taylor proved unsuccessful, after which the lunatic ran in the direction of Dr. Bowen's residence, and somewhere in that vicinity was hit by a billet of wood and captured.

Our readers will please see the advertisement in another column of the Oswego County Farmers' Insurance Company. This Company deserves the patronage of all who have property to insure of the description covered by its risks. We believe the people of Oswego county will be sensible enough to see this, and to patronize a home Company directed by men whom they know.

Writers of indecent matters on postal cards are subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense.

Mexico Academy—Anniversary Exercises.

EXAMINATIONS:

Wednesday, June 11th.—9.20, Arithmetic; 10, Greek; 10.40, English Grammar; 11.20, Virgil; 1.15, Rhetoric; 1.55, Botany; 2.35, Parsing; 3.15, Latin Grammar.

Thursday Evening.—9.20, Geometry, 10, University Algebra; 10.40, German; 11.20, French.

Annual Exhibition, Friday, June 13th, at the Presbyterian church, at 9 a. m. Annual Address Friday afternoon by Rev. S. S. N. Greeley, of Oswego. Music by the Mexico Brass Band. The public are invited to attend.

Grace Church Festival.

The ladies of Grace (Episcopal) Church will give a Festival at Empire Hall, next Wednesday evening, June 11. Amusing varieties will be presented, together with refreshments, to make the evening a pleasant one; and the proceeds will be devoted to the Organ fund. All friends of the church are cordially invited to attend.

The Ladies

Of the Presbyterian Church will serve Ice Cream and Cake in the Lecture-room, Friday evening, June 13, from six until ten o'clock. A cordial invitation is given to all.

The Civil Damages Bill.

The following is the Bulkley Civil Damages bill as it passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor on Saturday:

SECTION 1. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person, or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of such person, shall have a right of action in his or her name against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication in whole or part of such person or persons, and by any person or persons owning, renting, or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, or having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, shall be liable, severally, or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages, and all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid either to such minor, or to his or her parent, guardian or next friend, as the Court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall be deemed a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises.

SECTION 2. In any action arising from violation of the provisions of this act, any justice of the peace in the county where the offense is committed shall have jurisdiction to try and determine the same, providing the amount of damages claimed does not exceed \$200, in which case, and where the damages claimed do not exceed \$500, the justice of the peace, for whom the action is commenced, shall associate with himself any other two justices of the peace in the same county, who shall have jurisdiction to try and determine the same.

The above bill was introduced by our member, Mr. Bulkley, who deserves great credit for the part he has acted in procuring the passage of so wise an enactment.

Obituary.

Died, at Union Square, on the 10th ult., Mrs. Mary Wortman, wife of Mr. William Wortman, an old resident of this place, aged 85 years and 3 months. She was left an aged and infirm husband to nurse, with whom she had lived in peace and harmony for 64 years. The deceased was a faithful and industrious wife, a kind and affectionate mother, a good and obliging neighbor, she died in the full faith of salvation through Christ, her Redeemer, and of a never ending existence in the beatific mansions above, where she can forever bask in the bright sunshine of Infinite love through the countless ages of eternity.

She's gone, we trust, to happy realms above, Where all is harmony, and peace and love; Where grief and sorrow ne'er afflict the heart, And kindred friends shall meet—no more to part. COM.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A dwelling house in good condition, pleasantly situated on Wayne St. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to Mrs. C. CLOTHIER.

DRESSMAKING.—The undersigned would inform the ladies of Mexico and vicinity that she has opened a Dressmaking shop over L. G. Ballard's store, where she will do sewing, and also work for children. H. J. HAKES.

LADIES' SUMMER HATS.—It may be interesting to the ladies to know that Palm-tree hats will be worn in midsummer both in town and country. They are made in Florida, but have been taken to Paris and returned here beautified with French taste. They imitate the old-fashioned calash in shape, also the Dolly Varden of last year, and the tip-titled Lynette. These southern hats are appropriately trimmed with brown grasses, and the sugar cane feather clustered in amid knots and loops of soft muslin ribbon.

EXCITEMENT AT DRUG STORES.—There has been a general rush the last month at the Drug Store of J. C. Taylor, for Dr. A. Boeckle's German Syrup.

It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for many years suffering with a severe cold, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption, or any disease of the throat and lungs, it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles are 75 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. C. W. SNOW & Co., Wholesale Agents, Syracuse, N. Y.

—The Baptist Society of Sandy Creek have decided to finish their parsonage immediately.

Oswego County Anniversaries.

The Anniversaries of the Oswego County Bible Society and Sunday-school Union, will be held in the First Presbyterian church in the city of Oswego, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The first hour, from 10 to 11 o'clock, will be occupied with the ordinary business of the Bible Society, and the next hour, from 11 to 12 o'clock, will be devoted to four fifteen minutes' speeches upon Bible subjects, by Rev. James Douglas, of Pulaski; Rev. E. Hoar, Jr., of Oswego; Rev. Mr. Travers, of Oswego; and Rev. Mr. Seward, of Hannibal. The exercises will be of an interesting character. The afternoon and evening will be devoted to the usual exercises of the Sunday-school Union, and the occasion will be both attractive and profitable.

As it seems necessary that these important interests be held to a single day, it is obvious that the friends of the Bible and of Bible instruction should make the effort to be promptly present at the opening of the session at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Pastors of Christian churches, and Sunday-school Superintendents throughout the county, are earnestly requested to read this notice to their respective charges, on the Sabbath preceding the meeting.

Dated May 21, 1873. R. H. TYLER, Pres. Bible Society. J. G. BENDISCH, Sec'y Bible Society. J. H. MUMFORD, O. J. HARMON, Sec'y S. S. Union. Pres. S. S. Union.

Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Convention in Oswego, on the 11th inst., promises to be a success. We learn that Revs. Messrs. Hicks, of Sandy Creek, Douglas, of Pulaski, Shady, of Balkon, Mumford, of Phoenix, Tuttle, of Scriba, Hoar, of Oswego, Burgess, of Syracuse, Hon. O. J. Harmon, of Oswego, and several other ministers and laymen are expected to be speakers to entertain the Convention. The duty of the Churches, the necessity of more thorough effort in behalf of the young, the law and the duty of enforcement of it, the best methods for a further prosecution of the work, and other important phases of the subject will be discussed.

A large attendance is hoped for.

Union Square.

As the sun was beautifully setting in the west on Decoration day, almost this entire community, with a goodly number from Prattville, gathered at our Cemetery to pay their grateful tribute of respect, love and affection to our soldier dead. The order of exercises, though not imposing, was interesting. The committee of young ladies, accompanied by the clergy and a number of citizens, distributed bouquets and wreaths of flowers. After singing "America" by the choir, an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Kane, of Prattville, which was very appropriate and interesting. He briefly alluded to the American Revolution, to George Washington as the man sent by God to lead the people to freedom and victory; to slavery as the cause of the war of the Rebellion; and to Abraham Lincoln as the man from the same kind Providence to give freedom to the slave and to lead the Union army. And touching to the Rev. gentleman speak of the great sacrifices of our brave boys in blue by leaving home and its comforts to share the toils and dangers of the battle field, and how appropriate was for us to strew over their graves the beautiful flowers—emblems of our love and affection.

After prayer, the exercises were closed by singing "When shall we meet again." There were three important periods in the history of this country: viz: Its birth, its defense from a foreign foe, and the maintenance of our Union against a domestic rebellion; and there are in our Cemetery the graves of representative men of these three periods: Mr. Cary, a soldier of the Revolution; Mr. Lovel Hutcheson, Jonathan Hill and J. E. Barse, of the War of 1812; and Benben Richardson, Charles Brown, Nelson Clark, Charles Fairchild and Bruce Huntington, who were co-representatives of our Union in our recent war with the rebellion. And most cheerful did we gather and do honor to the graves of those defenders of our beloved country.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.—For June has come to hand, and is brimful of interest and instruction. Its contents are: Plain Use of the Blackboard; Joseph a Type of Christ; Whom Shall we Gather In? Order; The Guilty Sin; Jesus the Rose (a Concert Exercise); Sunday Afternoon Stories; List of Lessons for the Quarter; Hints for Teaching Infant Class; Blackboard Lessons; Blackboard Review; Editorial; Editorial Miscellany. We should much like this magazine to be in the hands of every Sabbath-school teacher in the land. It is published by Adams, Blackmer, & Lyon Pub. Co., Chicago. Price \$1.50 per year. Single copies 15 cents.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—Interesting engravings of the "Annual Migration of the Children of Tyrol," and "Abbotsford, the Home of Sir Walter Scott," lead off the June number of this fine magazine. The music is by Claribel, "You and I." Among the literary articles we may note "Narcissus the Second"; Rhymer of Twilight Song; Madame Roland; Summer and Someday; Archer Winford; Fashion Department, Editorials, &c. Send for a sample number. Price \$2 a year. Four copies \$6. Single copies 20 cents. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

NEW FARM WAGON.—For sale, one two-horse Lumber Wagon, cheap for cash, or in exchange for dry cows or heifers. Inquire of TROWBRIDGE & PECK, Mexico, May 7, 1873.

Spring has come again, and with it came a new and large invoice of Ballard's wonderful Dollar Jar Tea. Go at once and get a pound. 19

CHRIST CHURCH (Universalist).—Regular services every Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are invited. Seats free. Rev. James Vincent, Pastor.

ROOMS TO LET.—C. C. Lester has pleasant rooms to let in his new residence, a little west of the Academy. A good opportunity for students and others. 27

Real Estate Sales.

Lucrétia D. Jennings and Mary Williams to John E. Morrison, 39 acres in Parish, \$500; April, 1873.

Orris C. Orman to John Washer, 15 acres in Palermo, \$750; March, 1872.

Seymour C. Smith to Augustus D. Still, 6 acres in New Haven, \$1,200; March, 1873.

George R. Perkins to William R. Willets, 140 1/2 acres in Redfield, \$889; May, 1873.

Major A. Johnson to Frances Eggleston, 1/2 acre in Hastings, \$100; November, 1872.

Charles A. Gurley to Charles R. Snyder, 98 acres in Richland, \$819.49; November, 1872.

Sarah J. Oliphant to James Mahoney, an undivided one-third of 124 acres in Albion, \$500; April, 1873.

Don A. King to Elizabeth D. Shepard, 10 acres in New Haven, \$865; April, 1873.

Asahel K. Clark to Jacob Mahler, 62 acres in Hastings, \$900; March, 1873.

David Wiggins to Edward P. Lee, 28 acres in New Haven, \$1,800; January, 1873.

Mary A. Penfield to Marvin Penfield, 3 58-100 acres in Oswego, \$819.49; May, 1872.

Jared J. Wiley to George Hallagan, 20 acres in New Haven, \$1,600; March, 1871.

ASSEMBLYMAN BULKLEY.—The Sandy Creek News prints this complimentary notice of J. Lyman Bulkley, Member of Assembly, from this district, from a volume of "Life sketches of the Executive Officers and Assemblymen of the State of New York."

"Justus Lyman Bulkley, for fifteen years a successful physician and surgeon of Sandy Creek, Oswego county, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, August 20, 1832. His father, Peter H. Bulkley, born in the year 1800, and a native of this State, died when young Bulkley was but eleven years old, leaving his son little besides an inheritance of poverty. Compelled thus early to fight his way in the world, he did not shrink from the contest, but proceeded under the counsel of his worthy mother, who is still living, to secure an education. Although for a number of years he was compelled to work in the capacity of a farm laborer, he eventually succeeded in his objects. He studied the English branches in an academy, and when he was able to do so, entered college. He passed through Madison University, graduating in 1857, with an honorary degree, and afterward graduated with all the honors from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital College. He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and has pursued it with such success that he now enjoys a reputation second to none in the county. It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Bulkley is in the fullest sense a self-made man, and owes all that he has and is to his own individual exertions."

Support your Local Paper.

The duty of every man to subscribe for his local newspaper, no matter what other papers he may take. In his city weekly he can get all the news of the world, elaborate editorials, essays, stories, and all sorts of interesting reading matter, but he cannot find there the news which he prizes most of all, and which he can find in his local paper, and that is the news of his neighbors. The local paper tells him that neighbor Higgins has bought a new farm; that neighbor Thompson has sold two extra heavy hogs at an unusual price; that a new school-house is to be built down the Hollow, and there is to be a new minister at the old white church.

No man should take a city paper in preference to his local paper. If he is too poor to take more than one, let that one by all means be the one published nearest his home. A man may possibly endure without knowing all there is going on in Spain or South America, but he would be a poor ignoramus without a knowledge of his own town and neighborhood. Take your local paper, and do all in your power to make it a credit and honor to the community.

Among the speakers at the California Sunday-school Convention, recently held in San Francisco, was Rev. F. F. Jewell, who is well known in this county. We learn from the Sunday-school Times that he spoke of "The Teachers' Work," "dividing Sunday-school work into two departments, viz: work out of school and work in school, paying much stress upon the former. To study the individual peculiarity and surroundings of each pupil, thus unraveling the nature and mental and moral idiosyncrasies of every member of his class, is a grand prerequisite to success. A religious teacher must not be a mere entertainer, but a godly enthusiast. His inspiration must come from on high."

J. R. Norton has just returned from New York with the best stock of Dry Goods ever in Mexico. 27

Shawls! Shawls! Shawls! At Norton's.

As usual, Norton has the best stock of Shawls ever in town.

Best stock of Parasols in Mexico is at Norton's.

Every grade of Kid Gloves At Norton's.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Oil Cloth Carpeting, at Norton's.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF OATS WANTED AT THE TORONTO MILLS. 29 A. C. THOMAS.

A large stock of Picture Frames at greatly reduced prices. Also Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, at Beal's Picture Gallery, Mexico. Call and examine them. n26

PERSONAL.—Mr. F. A. Crandall left Oswego yesterday for Erie, Pa., having permanently severed his connection with the Times. He has purchased the Erie Gazette, the principal Republican paper of that place, and takes immediate charge of it. This move is deeply regretted by Mr. Crandall's friends, and is only brought about by his choice, he having found a business opening more promising than this. There has been no jar in his relations with the Times, and he leaves with a perfect and friendly understanding with all concerned.—Osw. Times.

BRIEFS.

—Is Mexico going to celebrate the 4th of July?

—Dr. B. E. Bowen left town yesterday for a trip West.

—The teachers of the town of New Haven will hold an association at New Haven village to-morrow.

—The Fulton Times has just completed its fifty year, and we are glad to know that it is in a flourishing condition.

—E. S. Tickner has taken the contract to build a hotel at Parish Depot for Mr. W. Pickens.

—In consequence of observing Decoration day, we are unable to give our usual amount of reading matter this week.

—Dr. W. A. Rice, of Phoenix, was thrown from his wagon a few days ago, by his horse running away, and quite badly hurt.

—Mr. Isaac Bixby, a resident in the south western part of Sandy Creek, died on the 27th ult., nearly 80 years of age.

—A wealthy paterfamilias, whose wife has just presented him with a ninth son, is vilified by his neighbors for "putting on heirs."

—Mr. Walter Potts, of Phoenix, has received the appointment of road master on the Utica division of the Midland railroad.

—Single ladies are informed that a man in town has \$30,000 for the lady who will marry him. There is another who has \$500. She mustn't be too old.

—Samuel N. Blodgett, one of the most enterprising business men in Lacona, died at his residence on the 38th ult., of brain fever, in his 46th year.

—The Dinghamman Republican publishes the sermons of the different divines, to save its readers the expense of pew rent and of buying new clothes to attend church.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Slack, of this town, while standing in a chair and reaching up to gather lilac blossoms for Decoration day, fell and fractured her wrist in two places.

—Mr. Simon Leroy, who has been on a visit to the West, came into our office the other day. He is eighty-seven years old, and says he has not lost a meal through sickness for seventy years.

—The Typo says:—The word Telegram was originated by Rev. Anson G. Chester, while on the editorial staff of the Syracuse Journal about fifteen years ago. Rev. A. G. Chester is brother-in-law of B. S. Stone of this village.

—Mr. Edward Acker, formerly of this village, has taken the contract to carry the mails from Sand Bank to South Albion and the Dugway. Also on the route from Fulton to Hannibal and Sterling.

—Bishop Huntington, of this diocese, was made the recipient, May 28th, on his fifty-fourth birthday, of an elegant and comfortable easy chair, for his "study," from the Parishioners of Grace church, Syracuse, through their Rector.

—Our city fathers have been in luck for the past few days, and put on a good many airs, going about the streets with free tickets to traveling theatres and circuses, and all sorts of amusements, and eagerness to be village trustee at every charter election.

—We trust our citizens will not forget to attend the Anniversary Exercises of our Academy next week, particularly the Examinations to be held in the Academy chapel on Wednesday and Thursday. Both teachers and pupils desire the presence of visitors on that occasion, for so they measure the interest taken in their work and progress.

—The Pulaski Democrat says: "Mrs. Mary Fry, grandmother of H. L. Fry, of Dugway, is now one hundred and three years of age. She enjoys excellent health and steps off with a quick, elastic movement, and rapidity of action. In the great city of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine."

We would caution the public against all imitation of our preparation, either in name, or style of putting up. 30-4

Oswego County

FARMERS' INSURANCE CO.

OF SANDY CREEK, N. Y.

Cash Capital, \$100,000!

Insures Farm Property and Detached Residences and their contents only.

OFFICERS: JAS. A. CLARK, President. THOMSON KINGSFORD, Vice-Pres't. W. S. NELSON, 2d Vice-Pres't. P. M. NEWTON, Secretary. H. L. Howe, General Agent.

FARMERS, CITIZENS, PROPERTY OWNERS, Insure in this Company.

Patronize Home Institutions.

Wanted,

Agents for the Sale of the New "BARTRAM SEWING MACHINE," the simplest, easiest, and fastest running straight needle lock-stitch Sewing Machine in the world.

Terms very liberal. Address H. A. COZZENS, 198 W. 1st St., Oswego, N. Y.

COAL.

The following are the prices for coal: GRATE 8.25 EGG 8.00 STOVE 8.00 CHESTNUT, (per bushel) 20 Blacksmith Coal always on hand. All coal must be paid for when delivered. 24 W. PENFIELD.

STRIKING BARGAINS

Are obtained every day by hundreds of people who visit the perfectly immense DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF N. PETERS, BRO., & SON, Cor. Pond and Lodi Sts., Syracuse, N. Y.

THE DRESS GOODS STOCK. Comprises every novelty of the season, at marvelously low prices.

The Shawl Stock has everything stylish and seasonable at special figures for close buyers.

The Fancy Goods Stock is a perfect bazar of beautiful nick-nacks for the ladies, very much cheaper than elsewhere.

The Millinery Stock has the choicest productions of French and British skill and genius, which are sold at Retail at Wholesale Prices.

The Linen Stock is complete with everything for thrifty housekeepers at Economical Rates.

The Domestic Stock groans under a load of the best fabrics of American industry and enterprise, at a Saving in Prices which purchasers will appreciate.

The Clothing and Clothing Stock has been carefully selected from the best products of domestic and foreign manufacturers, and is offered at prices which will meet the expectations of Good Judges of Goods. The house employs a first-class cutter.

Percales—nearly yard wide, cut from piece, beautiful styles, at 12 1/2 cents per yard.

Sprague's Calicoes—remnants, nine cents per yard, a bargain.

The Entire Establishment contains a very much greater variety of goods than can be found in any Store in Syracuse, and offers Unusual, Extraordinary and Special Inducements to closest buyers who visit this market.

Close comparison and examination invited! A saving in many kinds of goods of twenty-five per cent! Parasols at bargains!

To reach the store easily, take the North Salina (First Ward) street cars, and tell the conductor to let you off at "Peters" store. Ten minutes ride.

29-4f N. PETERS, BRO., & SON.

That Favorite Home Remedy, PAIN-KILLER

Has been before the public, over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally.

We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constant and increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

A few lines of this paper, find it is still preceding the most important testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effective preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great city of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

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FARMERS, CITIZENS, PROPERTY OWN

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.50; if not paid within six months \$2.00; Clubs of 10, \$12.50; in Advance, Single copies, 25 Cents. The Journal will be taken of anonymous communications. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications. Subscriptions and all business letters to be directed to H. C. RIDER, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to be sent, at the option of the writer, either to the above, or to F. L. SELIN, Associate Editor, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Station 3, New York City.

The Report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is out. This is its fifty-fourth Annual. The number of pupils for the year has been five hundred, more or less, generally more. These have been under the care of a corps of thirty teachers, of whom eighteen are deaf-mutes, and all but two of these are graduates of the Institution. The receipts for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1873, were \$173,063.24, and the expenditures \$163,622.64. Repairs to the extent of \$23,060 have been made to the buildings and grounds, and the whole structure is in a state of comfortable repair. The report of the principal is an able document and very readable in every way. Unlike most reports, it does not confine itself strictly to the affairs of the institution, though these are treated to their fullest extent; it commands a wider scope and takes a kind and laudable interest in the affairs of the deaf and dumb that are outside the bounds of the institution.

Speaking of the Home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes, the principal says: "One of its objects is to furnish opportunities for religious worship in the sign language, at stated intervals, to educated deaf-mutes in different parts of the country; another, to solicit for them situations in which they can make themselves useful and independent when circumstances make it difficult for them to meet with success in this direction by their own unaided efforts; and a third, to establish a home wherein can be received and surrounded with comforts and consolations those friendless ones among them who, by reason of age or other infirmity, are unable to secure support outside of the almshouse. Of the ecclesiastical features of the mission it does not become me to speak, as this institution is not identified with any special denomination of Christians, seeking rather to furnish the basis of character and knowledge which will fit the pupils to be received into any one of the mansions of the Redeemer's kingdom which their domestic relations may render most desirable for them; but I am thoroughly in sympathy with the practical features of the scheme, and would bespeak for it the active co-operation of the benevolent of all shades of religious belief. This is the part of the work in behalf of deaf-mutes which has hitherto been unrecognized. The State undertakes their preparation for usefulness by providing them with education, thus assuring her own security by converting a class of ignorant and irresponsible human beings into intelligent, law-abiding citizens; the Church takes them by the hand as they do others, and Christian benevolence supplies the want of any other aid, extending aid to the poor and needy among them when all other resources fail. The Home has already been established in a hired house in the city, and has five inmates who, but for the help thus afforded, would be left in isolation and wretchedness to the pauper's fate, without any of the alleviations which come from the possession of hearing and speech."

In speaking of the teacher of the deaf and dumb, the Report says: "Well-nigh everything depends on him. His pupils look to him for specific instruction in every matter. The thousand questions on every conceivable topic, which a hearing child distributes among its parents and older friends, are concentrated upon him. He is their perplexities and counselor in all their perplexities. His words have often more weight than those of any other person. His habits, and even his slightest mannerisms, are by daily notice, unconsciously impressed on his pupils. Their hearts are open before him. Their minds are plastic in his hands. High and varied qualifications are thus demanded in the teacher. Thorough conscientiousness and a genuine missionary spirit should actuate and sustain him. The special difficulties of his work, far from providing, require unwearied patience, and an intellect given to analysis, fertile in invention and apt in application. Properly to impart and enforce his instructions, he needs a physical constitution adequate to the exhausting strain of keeping his class steadily employed and interested. Their moral guide, he should himself live up to a high standard of morality. A principal is daily impressed with his own need of these qualities; his great care is to seek for them in his associates."

Articulation, the Report holds, is not a system of instruction. "Articulation is simply a means of expression. Articulation is making signs with the lips and other vocal organs; and reading the lips, with the line of vision, nothing more than attaching a meaning to visible signs. The theory that speech gives rise to ideas, in the mind of a deaf-mute, different from those produced by writing or the manual alphabet, is an old heresy; but, like all heresies, it has resulted in some good. It has been shown that it is possible to make some deaf-mutes speak or read on the lips; and this is a valuable acquisition when its attainment does not consume too much time which might profitably be otherwise employed."

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL:—On Sunday, the 18th, Dr. Peet preached a highly interesting sermon in the chapel of our Institution. In my limited space I cannot be expected to give more than the substance of his sermon.

He first read the hymn beginning with

"How sweet, how heavenly is the sight,"

which the five hundred pupils repeated in concert, and it was indeed a beautiful sight to see them repeat it in graceful signs.

Before commencing his sermon, Dr. Peet singled out one of the little boys who sat in the forward row, a lad of perhaps ten years of age, and asked him

"Where can I find the Ten Commandments?" to which he promptly replied, "In the twentieth chapter of the book of Exodus."

Dr. Peet now began his discourse, selecting for his subject the thirty-ninth verse of the twenty-second chapter of the gospel according to St. Matthew, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The Dr. remarked that a few of the ways in which we may show love to our neighbor were by the practice of humility. Pride leads us to think less of others than ourselves. It is offensive, and makes enemies, and loses friends. Humility, however, exalts others, and leads us to think of others as we would do ourselves; by the practice of civility. The Bible tells us to honor all men. Civility makes others happy, but rudeness often causes deep pain; by the exercise of forgiveness when we have been injured, and of good temper when others provoke us; by forbearance and kindness towards others at all times; and by the manifestation of gratitude whenever we have received benefits.

The sermon was delivered in signs, and I think I have said enough to give an idea of it; and as I could not do justice to it by reporting the whole, I shall not attempt it.

I am happy to say that Mrs. Dr. Porter, who was reported to be very sick, has now recovered, and is as smiling and cheerful as ever.

The pupils are all looking forward to the time when school will close and they can go home to their parents and friends—a very natural feeling, I must say.

LUDWIG.

How Deaf-Mutes Should Spend the Sabbath.

It is an undisputed fact, that nearly all the young men who began life with fair prospects of success, but who finally went to the bad, began their downward career by not "remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

On the last Sabbath of the term of school in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, when many of the pupils were to leave their Alma Mater to return to their homes, and when many of the respective homes to pass the vacation, Dr. H. P. Peet used particularly to dwell upon the subject of how the pupils should spend their Sabbaths. In clear, forcible and eloquent signs, made all the more impressive by his commanding figure, he would point out to his pupils the line of conduct which he considered the Sabbath day. In his printed letter of advice to his pupils, he devotes a considerable portion of it to this subject. He seemed to think that if the deaf-mutes would spend their day of rest in a proper manner, they could not become bad, at least, their chances of being led astray would be very much diminished.

Deaf-mutes generally give an excuse for not going to church that they cannot hear the preacher. If this must be accepted as an excuse for not attending church, it is certainly no excuse to go roaming about all over the neighborhood. It is advisable, under all circumstances, for both deaf and hearing people to regularly attend church on the Sabbath, but if the deaf-mute does not choose to do that, there is nothing to compel him to do it, there certainly is nothing to hinder him from doing the next best thing, and that is, to read some good book. If you are obliged to go anywhere for pleasure, don't go on the Sabbath day, and if you can't go many other days, don't go at all.

HON. JACKDAW.

Letter from Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, E. D., May 27, 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Dear Sir: Please excuse the intrusion of this note into your valuable Journal. It is sent believing that it will be a great gratification to your readers to know the mute items.

On Saturday evening last a deaf-mute Sociable Supper Party, as a compliment to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Burgess, took place at her residence, No. 25 Bedford St., N. Y. Through the exertion of the managers, Robert M. Patterson, Sylvanus Smith, and John E. Lyng, of this city, our lady friend Burgess was agreeably presented with a handsome testimonial in the shape of 6 valiant chairs and a costly extension table. H. J. Juhning took the place of S. Smith, who wished to be excused, as his time, under any circumstance, could not be spared. Juhning's service in the collection of the money for the S. S. Party was done. The exercise was opened by Mr. J. Juhning, who, in the presence of Mrs. Burgess, and affirming that the gifts were well merited, John Witschick ably seconded this speech by a few timely remarks. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet congratulated her, and pronounced the affair a success. His interesting and instructive hints on the school and the benefits these unfortunate children were receiving from this institution. It is really a great success. The school will open again upon the call of the State Board, after a vacation sufficiently long to give the children the rest they deserve.—Weekly Mercury, Salem, Oregon, May 16.

A GOOD EAR TRUMPET.—A gentleman was one day walking along a road near a farm house, when an old man motioned him to step up a moment and immediately called to him in a field. As soon as he saw his son had heard him, he asked at the top of his venerable lungs "where's the bushel measure?" "In the coal-bin," came back from a pair of youthful lungs. "What did he say?" asked the old man of the gentleman. The gentleman repeated the answer, "London," said the old man, "I'm deaf!" The gentleman screamed the answer in the old man's ear. "Thank you," said he, "you may go."

AN ECHO.

P. S. The New York Sun of to-day, on Jottings about Town, reports that Sarahsfield Base Ball Club (Deaf and Dumb) yesterday defeated the Pastimes—14 to 9. Their playground was on the Union Ground in this city. A. E.

[We should be much pleased to hear from the writer of the above again, and as often as possible.—Ed.]

A Deaf and Dumb Republic.

Twenty-five years ago the deaf and dumb of America, and those interested in their welfare, were discussing a scheme for the establishment of a separate community of deaf-mutes. The chief promoter of the project, himself deaf, proposed to select "a forty-mile square territory," to which all the deaf and dumb, not only from America, but from all parts of the civilized world, might

go, that a deaf-mute commonwealth might be founded. He aimed at a political independence, a state sovereignty for the benefit of an unfortunate, down-trodden class, which he considered down-trodden, because "the human soul is denied its right because of their bodily imperfection." He desired to "have a small republic of our own, under our sovereignty, and independent of all hearing influence," and to "endeavor to form a model in ourselves of what a Christian community can be." He would make a home for the mutes, for mutual intercourse and improvement; and to "show the world our abilities, which may induce governments and opulence to employ our brother mutes in many posts for a living." Some of his brother mutes ridiculed his scheme as visionary and impracticable, others approved of it with modifications. Some editorial remarks on the project in the publication in which it was given to the world are as follows:

"As for discussing his views, then, with the idea of carrying them into reality, we might as well deliberate whether it would be for the advantage of the deaf and dumb to take up the idea of it; and as I could not do justice to it by reporting the whole, I shall not attempt it."

Of course the projector's dream was never realized; he never found himself President of the Deaf-Mute Republic, nor even the elected representative of the "Silent State" in Congress. I think most people will agree that it would be unwise for deaf-mutes thus to be separated from the rest of mankind—to be located by themselves in any country, or even town, apart from those who possess all their faculties. They are far better associated with, and under the protection of, those who are not laboring under the great deprivation from which they suffer.

From the "Quaker" for May.

Last Lines of the Deaf-Mute Poet.

TO MRS. —

It is not often that we meet,

And then for moments brief

But ever in thy presence sweet

I lose the sense of grief.

Though I that very hour had grieved,

Far more for thee to the dead;

For friendship wronged, and love deceived,

And hope forever fled!

Forever fled! but not from thee!

That heavenly phantom gleams

Before thee, and in time I see

My youth's enchanted dream.

To thee may they no visions prove,

No vanish with thy youth.

The sweetest thing of life is love,

And the divinest, truth!

May love and truth together blend,

Around thy brow to beam,

When he who was thy fondest friend

Is but a vanished dream.

The gathered charms of eighteen years

Already round thee shine;

And where such loveliness appears,

I feel the spell divide.

To gaze upon that cherub face,

Or in those glorious eyes,

And there the light celestial trace

That comes from Paradise.

To know that lovely form enshrines

A soul more lovely yet;

All taints and every day declines,

Ascends the morning star!

And when at last my sun is set,

How sweet will be my rest,

If thou wilt name me fondly yet

"The dearest friend and best!"

JAMES NACK.

New York, March 18th, 1873.

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